Section 3591.22 False Codling Moth Eradication Area.

(a) Proclamation of Eradication Area. That portion of the State of California described as follows within which a certain pest, false codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*), is known to exist are hereby proclaimed to be eradication areas with respect to said pest:

The entire State.

(b) Hosts Within Said Area. The following nursery stock, plants and plant parts and any greenwaste residues thereof or any other plant which by scientific investigation is shown to be capable of sustaining false codling moth in any stage of development:

Scientifc Name	Common Name
Abelmoschus esculentus	<u>Okra</u>
Abutilon hybridum	Indian mallow
Abutilon spp.	Flowering maple, Mallow
Ananas comosus	<u>Pineapple</u>
Annona cherimola	Cherimoya
Annona glabra	Pond apple
Annona muricata	Soursop
Annona reticulata	Custard apple
Annona squamosa	Sugar apple
Annona spp.	Sweetsop
Averrhoa carambola	<u>Carambola</u>
Azanza garckeana	Snot apple
Bauhinia galpini	Pride of De Kaap
Butryospermum parkii	<u>Butterseed</u>
Caesalpinia pulcherrima	Peacock flower
Calotropis procera	Sodom apple
Camellia sinensis	<u>Tea</u>
Capparis tomentosa	Woolly caper-bush
Capsicum spp.	<u>Pepper</u>
Cassia petersiana	Monkey pod
Catha edulis	<u>Khat</u>
Ceiba pentandra	<u>Kapok</u>
Chrysophyllum cainito	Star apple
Citrus aurantiifolia	<u>Lime</u>
Citrus limon	<u>Lemon</u>
Citrus paradisi	<u>Grapefruit</u>
Citrus paradisi x Citrus reticulata	<u>Tangelo</u>

Citrus reticulata	Mandarin orange
Citrus reticulata x Citrus sinensis	Temple orange
Citrus sinensis	Sweet orange
Citrus spp.	<u>Orange</u>
Coffea arabica	<u>Coffee</u>
Coffea spp.	<u>Coffee</u>
Cola nitida	<u>Cola</u>
Combretum apiculatum	Red bushwillow, Rooibos
Combretum zeyheri	Large fruited bushwillow
Cyphomandra betacea	Tree tomato
Diospyros mespiliformis	<u>Jakkalsbessie</u>
Diospyros spp.	<u>Persimmon</u>
Englerophytum magalismontanum	<u>Stemfruit</u>
Eriobotrya japonica	<u>Loquat</u>
Eugenia uniflora	Surinam cherry
Ficus capensis	Wild fig
Flacourtia indica	Governor's plum
Garcinia mangostana	<u>Mangosteen</u>
Gossypium hirsutum	Cotton
Gossypium spp.	Cotton
Harpephyllym cattrum	Kafir plum
Hibiscus spp.	Hibiscus
Juglans regia	English walnut
Juglans spp.	Walnut
Litchi chinensis	Litchi
Lycopersicon esculentum	Tomato
Macadamia ternifolia	Macadamia nut
Macadamia spp.	Macadamia
Mangifera indica	Mango
Mumisops zeyheri	Red milkweed
Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum	Banana Banana
Olea europaea	Olive
Pennisetum purpureum	Elephant grass
Persea americana	Avocado
Phaseolus lunatus	Lima bean
Physalis ixocarpa	Husk tomato
Physalis spp.	Ground cherry
Podocarpus falcatus	Outeniqua yellowwood
Prunus armeniaca	Apricot
Prunus domestica	Prune
Prunus persica	Peach
Prunus spp.	Cherry (all), Plum
Pseudolachnostylis maprounaefolia	Kudu-berry
Psidium guajava	Common guava
Punica granatum	Pomegranate
Quercus spp.	Oak
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Ricinus communis	Castor bean
Royena pallens	Bluobos
Schotia afra	<u>Boerboon</u>
Schotia speciosa	Hottentot kafir bean tree
Sclerocarya birrea	<u>Marula</u>
Sclerocarya caffra	Marula, Kafir marvolanut
Sechium edule	<u>Chayote</u>
Sida spp.	<u>Sida</u>
Solanum melongena	<u>Eggplant</u>
Sorghum vulgare	<u>Sorghum</u>
Sorghum spp.	<u>Sorghum</u>
Syzygium cordatum	Water-bessie
Syzygium jambos	Rose apple
Synsepalum dulciticum	Miraculous berry
Theobroma cacao	<u>Cacao</u>
Triumfetta spp.	<u>Burrbark</u>
Vangueria infausta	Wild medlar
Vigna unguiculata	<u>Cowpea</u>
Vigna spp.	Cowpea
Vitis vinifera	<u>Grape</u>
Vitis spp.	<u>Grape</u>
Xeroderris stuhlmannii	Wing bean
Ximenia caffra	Large sour plum
Yucca alofolia	Spanish bayonet
Yucca gloriosa	Spanish dagger
Yucca spp.	<u>Yucca</u>
Zea mays	Corn
Ziziphus jujube	<u>Jujube</u>
Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo thorn

- (c) Possible Carriers. Possible carriers shall include all appliances used in the growing, harvesting, processing and hauling of the host plants and plant parts and any greenwaste residues including but not limited to tractors, trailers, trucks, planting, picking and pruning equipment and processing machinery, the premises and appurtenances thereto and any lands where host plants are growing or were grown during the past season, or any other thing which by scientific investigation is shown to be capable of harboring or spreading any stage of false codling moth.
- (d) Means and Methods. The following means and methods may be used in the control and eradication of said pest within said area:
 - (1) The repeated application of insecticides or herbicides sprays or dusts or biological agents or pheromones to disrupt mating or mass trapping by

approved methods to any or all premises or lands, host plants or possible carriers, and any other articles or things which are infested or exposed to infestation and capable of harboring or spreading the false codling moth.

(2) The removal and destruction of any and all possible carriers, including nursery stock or trees and shrubs if permission is received from the property

owner, or if such action is the only practical way of eliminating the infestation of a

host or possible carrier to prevent the spread or reinfestation of false codling

moth.

(3) The searching for all stages of false codling moth by visual inspection,

the use of traps, or any other means anywhere within the said area.

(4) The removal and destruction of abandoned or unwanted hosts or

possible carriers bearing or capable of bearing false codling moth in any life

stage.

(5) Covering with tarps or enclosed construction of all trucks, trailers and

other appliances hauling host plants, host plant crops or greenwaste residues to

or from packing or processing facilities, greenwaste transfer stations, landfills, or

elsewhere, to prevent spillage or blowout along roads.

(6) The importation, rearing, or liberation of sterile forms of the false

codling moth.

Note: Authority: Sections 407 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code

Reference: Sections 407, 5322, 5761, 5762 and 5763, Food and Agricultural Code

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